REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,241.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	15	Quarterly	18
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 1 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-6 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. AFRICA, 2,631 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hoffmeister, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 8th July 1875, at 4 P.M.

July 1875.		July 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	8	Leaves Madras	23
„ Carwar	10	„ Masulipatam	24
„ Narrakal	14	„ Cocconada	25
„ Alleppey	14	„ Visagapatam	26
„ Tuticorin	16	„ Bimlipatam	26
„ Colombo	17	„ Gopalpore	27
„ Negapatam	20	„ False Point	28
„ Pondicherry	21	Arrives CALCUTTA	30

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Intermediate Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from England, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

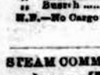
The S. S. "INDIA," 1,060 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 7th July 1875, at 4 P.M.

July 1875.		July 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	7	Leaves BUSREH	26
„ Kurrachee	11	„ Mahomerah	26
„ Guadur	13	„ Fao	26
„ Jask	15	„ Bushire	28
„ Bunder Abbas	16	„ Bahareim	29
„ Linga	18	„ Muscat	1
„ Bushire	20	„ Bunder Abbas	3
„ Fao	22	„ Muscat	5
„ Mahomerah	23	„ Kurrachee	10
„ Busreh	Arrival 23	Arrive BOMBAY	13

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. "INDIA," 1,060 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 7th July 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. KURACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. J. Scott, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 10th July 1875, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVES GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Victualling Included.
Suez	36	25	6	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	36	14-10	

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
ASSYRIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
* * ABOUT 15TH JULY.

THE Fine Full-powered Steamer EUROPA will be despatched to LIVERPOOL about 15th July. The Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has very superior First-class and exceptionally good Second-class accommodation.

The EUROPA averaged 11½ knots on here outward voyage and may be depended upon to make a quick passage home.

To be followed by the powerful Steamers
INDIA, 2,980 Tons, 500 H.P. nominal, about middle August.
MACEDONIA, 2,651 Tons, 400 H.P. nominal, about middle September, and other Steamers at regular intervals.

FARES.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 900	Rs. 500
SUEZ	„ 350	„ 200

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

POONA RACES.

CHRONOGRAPHS FOR TIMING HORSES.

I. Chronograph for Rs. 150.
This Chronograph marks with ink, can be made to stop, start off again, and by a new improvement, can be made to jump back to the starting point in cases of a false start.

II. Chronograph for Rs. 110.
This Chronograph is made on exactly the same principle as the above, with the exception of its not having the mechanism for returning the hand to the starting point.

III. Chronograph for Rs. 60.
This is about the best cheap article of its kind that can be had. The hand can be made to stop, start off again, and it has the new improvement for making it return to the starting point in cases of a false start.

IV. Chronograph for Rs. 30.
This is the common Chronograph with the two movements starting and stopping.

V. The Chronograph Watch for Rs. 225.
This is a splendidly finished Patent Lever Keyless Watch to which is added a most accurate Chronograph movement which however works quite independently of the Watch itself. To the Chronograph part of the Watch is attached a small nut which, when pressed, fixes it at time, starts the Chronograph hand; the second time, stops it; the third time, makes it spring back to the starting point. Both as a Watch and a Chronograph this Watch has the approbation of all its purchasers and before despatch each Chronograph is accurately timed and regulated.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co
3, Momby Row,

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	July.
KASHGAR	G. J. Babot	2602	450	9th—Suez, &c.
INDUS	N. Stewart	3478	500	16th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	460	23rd—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3128	600	30th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd July 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 12th July 1875, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MALWA, (2,983 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is to be lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 9th July 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th June, 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF NAILS.

TO-MOR OW THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the underwriters, ex Moro Castle.

B—C—500 Kegs damaged American Nails.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey Colored and White Piece Goods—Twist, &c., &c.

10 Table Marble Slabs.
5 Bales Grey Shirtings.
2 „ Grey Drills.
7 „ Grey T. Cloths.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 7th July 1875.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, MEADOW STREET.

THIS-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CALLIANDASS & Co will sell by Public Auction at 2 o'clock P. M. at their rooms Meadow Street, No. 40.

2 Casks Japaned 2¼ inches Tallocks, 100 dozen white Nightcaps, 7 cases wax vesta Matches, 1 case Magenta Colour, 1 case samples of thesewares.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co

Bombay, 7th July 1875.

NOTICES.

ASTHMA and

CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.

The most effectual remedy will be found to be

DATURA TATULA,

prepared in all forms for smoking and inhalation, by

SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond Street, London, and Sold by them, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—The best and safest remedy for Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Accumulation of Phlegm. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence No remedy is so speedy and certain in its beneficial effects.

Sold in Bottles of Various Sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children.

Sold in Bottles, by all Chemists and Druggists.

CAUTION.—The public are requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.
Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW. 46, Washington Street. | LONDON. 84, Upper Thames Street.

New Works.—Possilpark, Glasgow.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in

Rain Water Goods.	Verandahs.	Columns & Lamps.
Railing and Gates.	Conservatories.	School Fittings.
Tomb Railing.	Covered Ways.	Washhand Basins.
Terminals.	Balconies.	Closets and Urinals.
Roofing.	Fountains.	Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or References to Firm in England.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND

FRAUD

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER IN India.

Edition of 1875.—Just issued, large 8vo, pp. 734, cloth, 8s., post free; or bound in half morocco, 10s. 6d.

THE

HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN.

By Drs. PULTE and EPPS.

Revised, with important additions, and many new remedies, by

WASHINGTON EPPS, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.,

Physician to the London Homœopathic Hospital.

Table of Contents :—

General Diseases—Casual Diseases—Cutaneous Diseases—Fevers—Affections of the Mind—the Head—the Eyes—the Ears—the Nose—the Face, Lips, and Jaws—the Teeth, Gums, and Mouth—the Windpipe and Chest—the Stomach and Bowels—the Urinary and Genital Organs—Diseases of Women—Treatment of Children—Anatomy and Physiology—Hygiene and Hydropathy—Materia Medica—Domestic Surgery—Medical and Surgical Appliances—Dilications and Luxations—Fractures—Obstetrics—Index.

A complete Chest of Medicine (stoppered bottles), £4 4s. or £6 6s.—the larger chest has a strongly bound copy of the Physician enclosed.

JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly,
London.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S

BOOTS,

POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots	Superior in style and excellent in quality.	Finest quality we can produce.
Patent Elastic Dress Boots		
Parade Elastic Boots, patent or Calf		
Balmoral Boots	25s.	35s.
Button Boots		

CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.

Elastic or to Button.

Excellent quality much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	25s. 0d.
Balmoralette, or Mock Kid Elastic Hose Boots 5s. 6d. and	7s. 6d.
Do. do. with French heels 7s. 0d. and	9s. 0d.
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d.

Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price net*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

A worn boot or shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, JEDDAH, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S.S. ASSYRIA, 1,494 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander Eekman, as above from Kurrachee on THURSDAY, the 29th July. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Assyria is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels and has excellent accommodation for 40 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Kurrachee Steamer leaving Bombay on SATURDAY, the 24th July, with cargo and passengers, will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.—WANTED, an EUROPEAN MATRON for the above Institution. Unexceptional references required.

Apply at the Hospital daily between 9 and 11 A.M.

WITH reference to the Advertisement dated July 5, 1875, signed by J. C. LAWRENCE, I now give notice that the said PARTNERSHIP is NOT DISSOLVED, and that the Advertisement of the Dissolution thereof, as stated by the said J. C. Lawrence, is unauthorised by me and illegal.—Dated 6th July 1875.

R. SHARP.

FURNITURE CHINTZES.

CRETONNES.

NO. 1, LIGHT GREEN GROUND, Dark Green Leaves, and small Fancy Flowers, 31 inches wide, Re. 1-4 per yard.

NO. 2, LIGHT DRAB GROUND, Passion Flowers, various Colours, 32 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

NO. 3, LIGHT DRAB GROUND, Running Pattern of Fancy Coloured Leaves, 32 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

NO. 4, BLUE GROUND, PINK ROSES, BUDS, BUTTERFLIES, and BIRDS, 32 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

NO. 5, WHITE GROUND, BOUQUETS OF FLOWERS in Vases, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

NO. 6, BLUE GROUND, BOUQUETS OF FLOWERS and large variegated Leaves, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

NO. 7, LIGHT BUFF GROUND, Running Pattern of Roses and Corn Flowers, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

NO. 8, GREEN GROUND, Running Pattern of Roses and Corn Flowers, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

NO. 9, WIDE BLACK and GREEN STRIPES, with Sprays of Roses and Creepers, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

NO. 10, SCARLET GROUND, Running Pattern of Fancy Flowers, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

NO. 11, TWILLED CRETONNE, Black and Blue Wide Stripes, Scroll Pattern with Yellow Greek Border, 1 inch wide, and various Birds, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

NO. 12, LIGHT DRAB GROUND, Creepers of Roses and Daisies, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

NO. 13, LIGHT BUFF GROUND, Fancy variegated Leaves and Fruit, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

NO. 14, LIGHT BUFF and GREY WIDE STRIPES, Creepers of various Flowers, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

SATIN FINISHED CRETONNES.

NO. 15, BLUE GROUND, Fancy Grass and various Flowers, 33 inches wide, Re. 2 per yard.

NO. 16, BLUE and BLACK WIDE STRIPES, Bouquets of various Flowers and Birds, very handsome Pattern, 33 inches wide, Re. 2 per yard.

NO. 17, LIGHT BUFF GROUND, PINK and WHITE STRIPES, Bouquets of Flowers and Butterflies, 33 inches wide, Re. 2 per yard.

NO. 18, LIGHT BUFF and GREEN WIDE STRIPES, Bouquets of various Flowers and Birds, a very handsome Pattern, 33 inches wide, Re. 2 per yard.

NO. 19, WIDE GREEN STRIPES and NARROW BLACK STRIPES, Bouquets and Creepers of Fancy Flowers, 33 inches wide, Re. 2 per yard.

NO. 20, WIDE BLACK and NARROW GREEN STRIPES, Bouquets and Creepers of Fancy Flowers, 33 inches wide, Re. 2 per yard.

NO. 21, LIGHT BUFF GROUND, very handsome Pattern of Shaded Roses and Buds, 33 inches wide, Re. 2 per yard.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO 10 RUPEES.

WATSON AND CO.,
8 & 9, CHURCH-GATE STREET, & 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.

(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

Sassoon House, 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT

FOR PREPARING LIEBEG'S MILK.

Always a large supply on hand at the

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
D. S. KEMP & CO.

SPECTACLES.

THE Undersigned have on hand a very fine SELECTION of these valuable INSTRUMENTS, as well as

EYE GLASSES,

COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, &c.,

and invite inspection from all requiring *aids to the sight*. Consisting of

Clear Spectacles of Brazilian Pebble.
Neutral Tinted or Darkened Spectacles.
Double Eye Glasses of Pebble.
Single Eye Glasses of Pebble.

These are assorted for the various degrees of long and short sight, ensuring the exact power required.

The Spectacles are set in Frames of *Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, and Gilt Sterling Silver*. The Double Eye Glasses in Gold, Nickel-plated Steel and Tortoise-shell, and the Single Eye Glasses are unmounted, being simply pierced for a Cord.

THE COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS,

CONSIST OF

Railway Spectacles, being Tinted Glasses set in Gauze Sides and Steel Frames.
Horse-shoe Spectacles; Tinted Glasses, Horse-shoe Form with Sides of same shape, in Steel Frames.
Spoon-shape Spectacles; Tinted *Goggles* in Steel Frames.
Plain Tinted Goggles in Gauze and Elastic Cords.

THE FULLEST INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, well grown TIGER CUB, Rs. 500 already offered. Apply to GOOSPADJEE & Co., Surat.

TO LET, Healthy, Cool, Cheerful, and Convenient QUARTERS, near Victoria Gardens and Tramway. Apply to SECRETARY, Albion Place, Byculla.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. ROBERTS, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., And sold all over the World by most Chemists, and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d. and

NOTICES.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND will be received at the NEW BANK of BOMBAY LIMITED, or at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

H. MAXWELL,
A. C. OLIPHANT, } Secretaries.

Bombay, 25th June 1875.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of an IRON BRIDGE (with approaches) over the Tansa Creek.

Copies of Specification, Conditions and Bill of Quantities can be obtained, and Plans, &c., seen at the Office of F. R. MACLARAN, Esq., C. E., Assistant Engineer, Northern Konkan, at Tansa.

No Tenders will be received after the 25th instant, and no reason assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

Tansa, 3rd July 1875.

REQUIRED for the KURRACHEE GOVERNMENT STEAM BAKERY, an ENGINEER who understands Millwork, salary Rupees 150 a month, without quarters. Apply with certificates of qualification and character to this Office up to 12th July only.

JOHN B. FENWICK, Major,
Executive Commissariat Office, Presidency.

Bombay Executive Commissariat Office, 3rd July 1875.

SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. The Undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Company and are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE on WAREHOUSES, MILLS, MERCHANDISE and other Property in Bombay and the neighbourhood on the most favourable terms.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Victoria Buildings, 7th June 1875.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT BULLOCK TRAIN.

CONSEQUENT upon RAILWAY EXTENSION to WAZIRABAD in the Punjab, BULLOCK TRAIN PACKAGES booked UNPAID at Railway Stations on the East Indian, or Punjab, or Great Indian Peninsula Railway

Sealkote, Jhelum, Rawul Pindee, Murree, Peshawur and all stations to the west of Wazirabad.

Lines (under Rule 4, page 69, of the Postal Guide, 1874) for the places noted in the margin, should be sent THROUGH WAZIRABAD instead of THROUGH LAHORE as heretofore.

C. A. STUART,
Post Master.

Bombay General Post Office, dated 29th June 1875.

DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL, BOMBAY, For Terms, &c., apply to the Rev. C. J. HINKSON, B.A., Principal.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.

BY

CAPTAIN HOGG,

Cadre 2nd Bombay Cavalry and Adjutant Poona Horse.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
RAMPART ROW

PRESENTS TO FRIENDS AT HOME.

TRINCHINOPOLY GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY,
CUTTACK SILVER JEWELLERY,
CASHMERE SILVER WORK.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY.

Gold Suites	Rs. 150, 225, 260, 300, 500
Gem „	„ 200, 250, 300, 350, to 600
Gold half Suites	„ 50, 55, 60, 80, 100 to 150
Gem „ „	„ 75, 85, 100, 120, 150
Bracelets Chased Gold	„ 70, 80, 85, 90, 100, 125, 200
„ with Gems	„ 100, 150, 180, 200, to 1,000
Earrings, Gold	„ 18, 25, 30, 40, 50, to 100
Gem Rings	„ 30, 35, 50, 80, 100 to 1,000
Gold Lockets	„ 25, 30, 35, 40, 60, 80, 100 to 150
Gem ditto	„ 60, 80, 90, 100 to 500
Necklets, Flexible Bands	„ 100, 120, 150, 180, 200, 250.

HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND SIMLA.

Established 1751.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Request the attention of purchasers to their celebrated Patent Lever Watches, which being manufactured by themselves on the premises, are confidently recommended for accuracy and durability.

The following are specially adapted for India :—

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial	£	4	14 0
Ditto, jewelled in 4 holes and capped		6	6 0

In hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra.

GOLD WATCHES (size for Ladies).

Patent Lever Watch, richly engraved case, gold dial, jewelled, &c.		12	12 0
Ditto, keyless, in plain or engine-turned case, jewelled in 6 holes		21	0 0

GOLD WATCHES (size for Gentlemen).

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled in 6 holes, in plain or engine-turned case		18	18 0
Ditto, keyless, jewelled in 10 holes, in plain or engine-turned case		27	0 0

Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3s. extra.

A Warranty is given with each Watch.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;

Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. GILLANDERS & ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta

Pamphlet on Watches, gratis and post free, or on application to the above.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING

ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS & STEAM LAUNCHES,

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL.

TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.

Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Contracted for. Prices from £200 upwards.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & Co.,
(Late YARROW & HEDLEY,)
ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS,
ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS.

AS SUPPLIED TO

THE ADMIRALTY, BOARD OF WORKS, AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S, WOOLWICH ARSENAL, CUNARD COMPANY, LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANIES,

FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE,

Manufactured by the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool,

IN ALL COLOURS,

Have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 26th January, 1872.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.

Cured by the Petrifying liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For particulars and Testimonials, apply to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.

Agents.—Messrs. WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., BOMBAY

THE DECAY OF THE TEETH

Arises from neglect, and the use of tooth powders, pastes and washes, which containing mineral and other deleterious acids, utterly ruin the enamel.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO

Is entirely free from all injurious elements, whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests their decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

Prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald patches, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR

Removes all freckles, spots, and cutaneous eruptions, and realises a healthy purity of complexion.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

Produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy permanent brown or black, which colour neither washing or perspiration will remove. GREAT CARE must be taken to ask for Rowlands' Articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and to see that their signature, A. ROWLAND & SONS, is in red ink on the wrapper of each. No others being genuine. Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, Druggists, and at all Bazaars throughout India.

Bombay: Wholesale and Retail Agents—TREACHER & Co. Limited, Byculla and Fort; also at Poona.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS, (Lithia, Potash, Soda, Tonic, Gingerade, Lemonade, &c.) *of Unsurpassed Purity.*

BASS'S PALE ALE AND GUINNESS'S STOUT, Bottled by Foster & Sons, in Monthly Consignments.

AMMUNITION AND SPORTING REQUISITES.

ARCHERY, BADMINTON, BILLIARD, CRICKET, FENCING, FISHING, LAWN TENNIS, RACKET, & GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

CHOCOLATES, COCOA, COFFEE, & INDIAN TEAS.

CHEROOTS, CIGARS, TOBACCOS, SNUFFS, and Smokers' requisites of every kind, of the best qualities.

CUTLERY & HARDWARE, of the best descriptions.

ELECTRO SILVER PLATED GOODS, of the *best workmanship*, the *thickest plating*, on the *hardest metals only.*

FANCY GOODS OF ALL KINDS, for presentation and other purposes.

FILTERS, for Domestic or Travellers' use.

GLASS, PORCELAIN, & STONEWARES, in the most elegant and useful modern designs.

JEWELLERY, *of the best manufacture only*, in large variety of new designs

OILMAN'S STORES & PRESERVED PROVISIONS, from the most renowned European Houses.

PERFUMERY, SOAPS, &

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 6TH JULY, 1875.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady, the sales reaching the comparatively large total of 15,000 bales, but spot prices showed no improvement, on the contrary the only change in Reuter's quotations was a decline of 1/16d. per lb. in Fair Comrawuttee. Arrivals, however, were apparently stronger, Fully Good Fair Dhollera, Good Fair Clause, being quoted at 5¼d. per lb., an advance of ⅛d. to 3/16d. per lb.

This morning's market is only reported steady; probable sales 12,000 bales, imports 36,000. There was a holiday in New York yesterday, and we are consequently without the usual figures.

In the London General Produce Markets there was no change of any kind.

A further payment of £91,000 into the Bank of England was advised yesterday, making £279,000 since the last return. Consols this morning are quoted at 94, a decline of ⅛ in two days, and French Rentes at 104½, a decline of ¼, but it is difficult to say whether this really signifies a less favourable state of the Money Market. A great portion of the advance in Consols was doubtless due to the bad odour in which outside securities have lately been held, and it is just possible, therefore, that the present decline really indicates a return of more general confidence, but in any case Consols had reached an exceptionally high level, rendering a reaction anything but improbable. The Directors of the Bank of Bombay at to-day's Board Meeting reduced their rates of discount and interest one per cent. all round, making their nominal minimums 9 per cent. on Mercantile bills and 7 per cent. on Loans secured by Government Paper. The movement was quite expected, and will have very little effect on the outside market, where fixed Loans on Government Securities are easily negotiable at 5 per cent., whilst the Bank of Bengal in Calcutta is still one per cent. below this side.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has shown an unexpected firmness and rates are 1/32d. higher. The amount of private paper offering is most limited, and there is nothing otherwise in the state of the Market to call for higher figures, but the Banks still hold off from buying and there is no outside demand for remittance of any consequence. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	...1s-9½d.	to 9-16d. per rupee
Do Bills 6 months' sight	...1s-10 1-16d.	,,
Credits 3	,, ...1s-10 1-16d.	,,
Documents 3	,, ...1s-10 1-8d.	,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any actual business, but sellers are holding out for an improvement on previous rates.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady but unchanged. The SHARE MARKET has again been dull and drooping, especially for Spinning and Weaving shares, which show a further serious fall all round.

COTTON is steady but with little of any consequence doing for export, and no change in prices. The receipts yesterday were 963 bales, making 2,449 bales for the four days.

FREIGHTS are still dull at £2 both by steamer and sailing ship for Liverpool. The Clive (s. s.) was fixed at this rate to-day, securing in all about 3,000 bales.

PIECE Goods show no change in position. The demand is most limited and transactions are proportionately small, but first holders are still very firm.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value paid.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates p Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	9 p.ct.	Agra Bank	91
22,000	1,000	all	7½p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
20,000	500	all	8p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	730
8,25	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200
40,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Charlered Mercantile Bk of L. & China	250
40,000	2811	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	225 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	150
40,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	109
80,000	250	all	12 p.ct.	Oriental Bank	495

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	6%	Colaba Land Co	1,190
7,500	150	all	...	Crore Land & Pier Co. Ld.	115
1,750	1,000	2,000	20p.a.	Managon Land	1,700
9,000	1,400	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	215

PRESS COMPANIES.

18	5,000	2,850	200p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,300 xd
200	2 000	1,100	50 do	Albert Co, Kurrachee	775
100	50	all	12p.a.	Chart Ginning Co	630
250	1,000	200 00		Alfred Mills Co	1,100
150	14,000	11,000	2.0p.	Apollo Press Co	4,200
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	775
155	500	all	60p.a.	Berar Company (New)	570
200	2,000	all	200p.	Bombay Press Co	1,350
200	500	all	50p.a.	Do New	350
1,400	250	all	8p.a.	Broach Cotton Co	115
4 0	1,500	all	72p.a.	Carwar Company	850
220	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	70
500	1,800	all	175p.	Colaba Press Co	4,300
500	30	all	Nil	Dholiera P. & G. Co	200
382	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,110
150	2,500	all	200	Fort Press Co	2,500
1,000	2,500	18 p.		Framji Cowasji Press Co	300
200	5 0	all	100 p.a.	French Press Co	425
1150	...	1,400	100 p.	Imperial Press Co	500
3125	400	350	60 p.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	415
60	2,000	5000	...	Nicol Press Manuf Co, Ld	1,500
120	...	1,800	200 p.	Princeof Wales Press	800
300	500	all	100 p.	Sassoon Press Co	600
408	500	750	135 p.	Scinde Press Co	460
100	1,000	750	...	Scindeand Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	930
170	850	all	12 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000
450	1,000	...	100p.a.	Volkart's United Press Co	189

Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100%	Alexandra Spinning	1,350
500	5,800	all	200	Alliance Spinning	2,850
300	2,000	500	...	Bhowuggur M. & P. Co	1,000
530	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,060
2430	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	170
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	775
2,500	2,000	all	100p.a.	Oburrumee Spinning	1,165
1,000	1,25	all	100p.a.	Fleming S. & W. Co	950
1,400	1,000	all	100 p.	Great Eastern	1,070
700	1,000	all	60p.a.	Hindustan S. & W. Co	1,000
760	1,000	all	100p.a.	Jeevraj Balloo Mills	1,090
...	...	800	...	Khandelah Spinning	1,000
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	970
.....	...	800	...	Madras U. Spinning	900
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	2,000
1,080	1,000	all	100p.a.	Morarjee Spinning	112
4,000	625	all	60p.a.	Oriental	665
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	650
110	1,000	1,000	200p.a.	Soonderdas Spinning	1,040
500	1,000	250	31½p.a.	Do. do. 1/4 share	276

For share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£25	21 8 3	0 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolt. dated Stock	252
.....	£20	13 13 4		Do. New 4 20 Shares	126
.....	£20	6 5 3	do.	Ditto	72
.....	£20	21 13 1	do.	Ditto	32
.....	£25	1 10 0	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
.....	£18	19 6 10	do.	Do. New £18 Shares	220

MISCELLANEOUS.

	12,500	1,800	240p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trad. ing Corporation	1,680
9,150					
4,000	50	all	15p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	65
1,50	500	200	27p.ct.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	130
.....	200	100	8 p.	Malabar Company Ld.	95
	50	all	4 p.	Mechanics' Buildg's Co.	23
	500	all	30 pa.	Treacher & Co	355
	250	all	40 pa.	Viegas Patent Slip	25

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date L'dation		
.....	95	1874	...	Bank of China	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE ROCHELAIS, 465 tons, Captain J. Bidand, will sail to-day for Kurrachee, with a general cargo.

THE BARQUE MOZAFFER, 436 tons, Captain A. Urquhart, will sail to-day for Moulmein, with a general cargo.

THE SHIP EXCELSIOR, 1,218 tons, Captain J. J. Goslin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, (May 19th,) with a cargo of teak timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Wallace & Co.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Excelsior	Goslin	Moulmein, May 19.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Royal Sovereign	Nelson	Kurrachee.
	Africa	Ranchaupt	Zanzibar.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Barque Rochelais, Bidand, to Kurrachee.

Barque Mazaffer, Urquhart, Moulmein.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Clive, to Liverpool.

Steamer Africa, to Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

July. ARRIVAL.

1 Rosna (s) ..... Rebiahini ..... Genoa, May 22.

July. DEPARTURES.

1 Asdaman ....

Sultana ....

Yamuna ....

DAILY IMPORTS—JULY 6.

FROM LONDON.

Coromandel s, 2,945 bars iron, Lookmanjee Ebramjee; 15 cases oilmanstore, &c, Stearns Hobart & Co.

Clive s, 9 bales paper, S S Norrelwala; 2 casks earthenware, C Bonnevialle & Co; 6 packages hardware, Eabhoy Tyebally.

FROM TRIESTE.

Juno s, 1 case die, Tyebally Chandabhoy & Co; 1 case glass beads, Bell, Brandenberg & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS—JULY 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Minnie Carvil, 148 bales cotton, Rowchund Manuckchund; 10 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

Accrington, 63 bales cotton, Vulubdass Manchund.

Clive s, 49 bales wool, Mooljee Goculdass; 300 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.

Europa s, 51 bales wool, Govindjee Canjee; 100 bales wool, Jaitha Vurria: 73 bales cotton, Nagurdass Nialchund; 60 bales cotton, Chutterbhuz Premjee; 34 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 80 bales cotton, Vibhuldass Nugraraj; 100 bales cotton, Cutchra Premjee; 38 bales cotton, Soonderjee Ragoojee; 42 bales cotton, Dadameerja Dost Mahomed; 100 bales cotton, The I. A. & A. Co; 36 bales wool, Goverdhun Lilladhur; 80 bales wool, Jacob Sawoo & Co; 45 bales wool, Lowjee Megjee.

FOR VENICE.

Kashgar s, 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Macedon, 8,035 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kashgar, s, 3 cases shawls, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malwa s, 91 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, and 128 bales cotton: Currimbhoy Ebram; 235 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 35 bales cotton, Hajee Esmail, Hajee Hubib; 231 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee & Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 5.

Moffatt, Colonel, Bombay 2/15th Foot, on duty from Nynee Tal.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, July 3.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—MILITARY WORKS.

Lt R F Moore, s e, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, passed the colloquial examination in Hindoostanee agreeably to P W Code 11. 17 21st on 23rd March 1875.

Mr G Reid, Overseer, 1st grade, Mozar Division, Military Works, is transferred to Agra Division, Military Works.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Lt R G Woodthorpe, R E, Asst Supt, 2nd grade, attached to No 6, Russia and Cabul Hill Topographical Survey, will do duty at the Head Quarter Office, Calcutta, from the forenoon of the 9th inst, as a temporary measure.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Capt Edward Walker Samuells, Offg Depy Supt of Revenue Survey, 3rd grade, received officiating charge of the 10th Decean Topographical Survey on the forenoon of the 8th inst from Lt Colonel Ward Martin, Asst Supt, and during the absence on furlough of Capt Coddington, Depy Supt.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr G Bowden, an Asst Supt of the 1st grade, is allowed privilege leave for seventy days, under Section 11 of Supplement 7 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th June 1875.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr D G Ottley, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Indus Valley State Railway, on return from furlough, is granted subsidiary leave from the 19th to the 22nd April 1875, both days inclusive.

The six months' leave on urgent private affairs granted to Mr M Rayne, Engr-in-C, Indus Valley State Railway, to Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No. 328 of the 21st April 1874, has been commuted by H M's Secy of State into eight months' leave on medical certificate.

Mr M Hayes on return from this leave is granted subsidiary leave from the 15th to the 21st Jan 1875.

Mr T Ker, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, open line, Holkar State railway, is granted privilege leave from the 18th June to the 10th July 1875.

Mr H Halpin, temporary Sub-Engr, 2nd grade, availed himself, on the 16th inst, of the seven weeks' privilege leave granted him a Notification No. 706 E of 10th inst.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

Mr J C Porter, Supervisor, 1st grade, has been granted six weeks' privilege leave, with effect from the 29th inst.

HOLKAR AND NERBUDDA STATE RAILWAYS.

In succession of this Office Notification No 21, dated 10th April 1875, Mr R Davies, Asst Engr, 2nd grade attached to the Harmagar Division, is granted one month's privilege leave from 1st Sept 1875.

Mr H B Addis, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Fatehabad Division, is granted three months' privilege leave from 1st July 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail him-elf of it.

Mr C P O'Rafferty is tran-ferred from the Ghat Division to the Fatehabad Division, which he is to join on the expiration of the leave granted to him in this Office Notification No 20, dated 23rd April 1875.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

Mr P P Deane, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Traffic Manager, Mooltan Dist Tramways, is granted 12 days' privilege leave, with effect from August 15th, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr J L Gallott, Supdg Engineer, 3rd grade, received charge of the office of the Supdg Engr, Upper Sind District, from Mr F L Dibbleo, Engr, on the afternoon of the 15th inst.

Capt J B Sparks, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Shoojabad Division, is granted 92 days' privilege leave, with effect from Aug 15th, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr W H Parker, transferred to this line as Supdg Engr, 3rd grade by the Director of State Railways' Notification No 107, dated 12th inst, reported his arrival at Kurrachee on the forenoon of this date, and is posted to the charge of the L wer Sind Dist.

Mr G A James, Accountant, 1st grade, availed himself of the preparatory leave granted him in this Office, Notification No 35, dated 9th June 1875, on the afternoon of the 21st inst.

The following transfer has been made by Supdg Engr, Mooltan Dist:—

Mr C J DeBretton, temporary Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, from the office of Supdg Engr to the Sukkur Bridge Division.

CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

With reference to *Gazette of India*, P W Dept, Notification No 29, dated 16th Jany 1875, Capt W Shepherd, R E, Ex Engr, 1st grade, ceased to perform the duties of Depy Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Guaranteed Railways at Lucknow on assuming the duties of Engr-in-Chief for Light Railways in the N W Provinces on the forenoon of the 30th Jany 1875.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 28th June 1875.

Lieut Capt Rowland Hill, 39th Foot, Asst Garrison Instructor, Lucknow, is directed to proceed to Bombay, and relieve Capt G C Sartorius of his duties as Asst Garrison Instructor, Poona Circle.

Lt C Hope, 2-60th Rifles, is appointed, provisionally, Aide-de-Camp to Maj General D M Stewart, C B, commanding the Lahore division, with effect from the 8th June 1875, subject to his passing the examination for promotion to Capt.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Meerut Division order, dated the 15th June 1875, directing Surg T O Beeher, M D, to be attached to 85th L I to proceed by Dooly for duty with the 30th Regiment to which corps he has been appointed.

Local Surg Maj K. W. Cumming, M. D. R A will assume temporary medical charge of the 85th Regt, using the absence on leave, of Surg Maj W. Skeen, M. D., or until further orders.

Agra Brigade order, dated the 16th June 1875, directing Surg R N Stoker to do duty with the 30th N I.

62nd Foot.—Regtl order, dated the 14th June 1875, directing Lt J. H. Churchill to officiate as Quarter Master vice Lt G. B. Reuny, proceeding on leave.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Capt J C Smyth-Windham, (E Batty A Bgde,) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery—Lt Col J E Corder, (10th Bde,) to Mussooree from the 1st July to the 15th Oct, on urgent private affairs

Capt C B Macdonell, (E Batty 20th Bgde,) to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

C C Rich, (E Batty 19th Bgde,) to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

J C S Barker, (A Batty, 19th Bgde) to Bombay, for one month from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Lt E O Sulivan, (No 4 Batty 23rd Bgde) to remain in England, from the 1st Oct 1875 to the 31st March 1876, on private affairs in extension.

Surg Maj E J Crane, (6th Bgde,) to England overland, from the date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

1st Foot, (2nd Battalion)—Lieut V A Farquharson, to Murree, from the 17th April to the 31st Oct, on medical certificate.

Lt J. H. Churchill to officiate as Quarter Master vice Lt G. B. Reuny, proceeding on leave.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Capt J C Smyth-Windham, (E Batty A Bgde,) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery—Lt Col J E Corder, (10th Bde,) to Mussooree from the 1st July to the 15th Oct, on urgent private affairs

Capt C B Macdonell, (E Batty 20th Bgde,) to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

C C Rich, (E Batty 19th Bgde,) to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

J C S Barker, (A Batty, 19th Bgde) to Bombay, for one month from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Lt E O Sulivan, (No 4 Batty 23rd Bgde) to remain in England, from the 1st Oct 1875 to the 31st March 1876, on private affairs in extension.

Surg Maj E J Crane, (6th Bgde,) to England overland, from the date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

1st Foot, (2nd Battalion)—Lieut V A Farquharson, to Murree, from the 17th April to the 31st Oct, on medical certificate.

15th Foot (2nd Battalion) Lt M Murphy, to Australia, for six months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

45th Foot—Capt H Lambard, to England, overland, from date of embarkation to appear before a medical board.

59th Foot—Capt S Cargill, to port of embarkation, for one month from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for fifteen months, on private affairs, from date of embarkation.

Staff Corps—Maj T H F Harris, (2nd in Command 11th N I,) from the 15th April to the 14th July, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868.

Lt L A C Cook, (1st Squadron Subn 6th R Cav,) to Bombay, for thirty days from date of quitting regt, to appear before a medical board.

General List Infantry—Capt T Nicholls, (2nd Wing Subn 32nd N I,) to Simla, from the 27th June to the 14th Oct on private affairs.

Capt A J T Welchman (attached to the 10th Bengal Lancers,) to Cashmere, from the 16th June to the 15th Oct on medical certificate.

Bengal Infantry.—Col P. S. Yorke, (2nd in Command 12th Bengal Cav-lry,) to Simla, from the 15th July to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice, dated the 28th September last, it is notified that as on and after the 4th June next till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Friday soon after 5 p.m., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1 p.m:

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (4 annas each), will re received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P. M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 2-30 P. M., and registered at 1 P. M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 3 P. M., and up to starting time (5 P. M.) by the payment of an additions fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTION.

REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.

RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Report of the European Commissioners.

Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BIRCH—July 4th, at Baroda, the wife of Captain V. Birch, 9th Regt N. I., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOBSON—June 29th, at Baroda, the wife of Captain H. A. Hobson, 42nd N. I., and Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CORDNER—TUSON—July 1st, at St. John's Church, Meerut, by the Rev D. P. Williams, M. A., Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Cordner, Royal Artillery, to Editha Plantagenet, eldest daughter of E. B. Tuson, Esq., Deputy Surgeon-General, British Forces.

DEATH

SHEEHAN—June 29th, at Peshawur, Sergeant-Major John Sheehan, 70th Regiment, aged 35 years.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1875.

THE description given of Sir D. Forsyth's so-called settlement of the Shoe Question at the Court of Mandalay throws more light than all the voluminous and highly scientific records of all his Missions could do on the character of the man who has the honour to be Lord North brook's favourite agent in carrying out the boneless foreign policy of the Government of India. The English Envoy discussed for two days with the King of Burma the question whether he should take his shoes off or not on entering the royal audience chamber; and finally he agreed to a compromise by which he found himself to take his shoes off if the King on his side laid down a carpet so that the Envoy might not have to walk along a muddy floor. The Allahabad Adulator is naturally enchanted with the diplomatic skill of the man who devised this compromise; and, as the Adulator is understood to be worked by wires proceeding from within the very Sensorium of the Empire at Simla, we may assume that the Carpet Knight's latest feat will make him more than ever the hero of the Viceregal Court. We could wish, however, for the sake of the public interests, that Sir Douglas Forsyth had thought a little less about his stockings and a little more about the moral degradation implied in the removal of his shoes in presence of a barbarian King. Sir Douglas was of course in Court-dress, and one can understand that he must have felt anxious lest he should dirty his silk stockings. But the British Empire is rich enough to be able to afford to buy him another pair; and a little material mud would not have made much difference after the shoes were once off. It is because the practice of taking off the shoes is a humiliating and impolitic concession to the pride of a barbarian King whose hostility to the English is inflamed by an overweaning and absurd estimate of his own power, that the public desired to have such a custom done away with. They cared nothing about Sir D. Forsyth's silk stockings; and we are afraid they will view with disgust a compromise which saved that precious article of the Envoy's attire from damage, but allowed the honour of the English name to be trailed through the mud before the whole Burmese Court. Poor blundering Colonel Phayre, now, would probably have insisted on marching into the presence of the King in his jackboots, and would, of course, have been immediately recalled for thoroughly misunderstanding the spirit of his instructions; but the dainty Sir Douglas seems to know exactly the style of diplomacy which is up to the level of his employers' statesmanship. To be sure, he seems to have done nothing at Mandalay beyond disposing of the insignificant Boundary Question, and it has become plain that we cannot get our own way in Burma without going to war; but, if the main object of sending an Embassy to the King of Burma was to give him perhaps a final opportunity of inflicting a public humiliation on the representative of the English Government, Sir D. Forsyth's Mission has been eminently successful.

As we believe it would be absurd for the citizens of Bombay and the Local Government to work independently regarding the reception of the Prince of Wales, we hope that before any public meeting, such as is announced to be held on the 14th instant takes place, the promoters of it will have taken the precaution of ascertaining the views and intentions of Sir Philip Wodehouse and his coadjutors upon the subject. We have learned that up to the present moment His Excellency the Governor has received no intimation, private or official, as to the proposed visit to India of the Prince of Wales, and if we are not mistaken the Viceroy is similarly in the dark about the prospective great event. It is quite possible that for important reasons of State the formal announcement of the Prince's visit will not be made to the authorities in India for some time to come yet. At the last moment events might arise of such a nature as would compel the Prince to abandon his idea of realising "the dream of his life." He is the Heir Apparent, as we all know; but though the statement of the fact appears superfluous in such a case as the undertaking of a long journey by him—a journey, too, not without considerable risks—it nevertheless in certain respects becomes of suggestive importance. In the event of a calamity befalling the Royal Family such as we would all lament, but the possibility of which it would be folly to ignore, the Prince's absence from England would prove exceedingly embarrassing, and provision must be made to meet such a contingency as we allude to before His Royal Highness takes his departure. It is desirable that preparations for these should not be made too long a time before the day fixed for the Prince's temporary farewell to England, and yet until they are arranged nothing more than a general notice of His Highness's intention to visit India can very well be given forth by the Prime Minister or the Secretary of State for India. It is therefore probable that neither the Viceroy nor Sir Philip Wodehouse will learn officially of the Prince's forthcoming visit for several weeks yet. Under these circumstances would it not be advisable for the Sheriff to postpone the public meeting until the Sub-Committee are in a position to state that the Governor of Bombay has received due notice of the Prince's intention to visit Bombay, and also what programme His Excellency intends to carry out upon the occasion? It is quite evident that the principal part of the actual reception of the Prince must be performed by the State and not by municipalities or private citizens, and we have no doubt that when fuller information is received from England about the intentions of H. R. H., His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse will prepare a programme that will have to be carried out at the expense of the State. With such a programme before them, the Sub-Committee could easily say what should be done by the citizens generally through the medium of a grant by the Municipality or by a few citizens through that other medium which is popular with the multitude who love to see a diffusive display of loyalty at the cost of other people—a public subscription list. If the meeting is not postponed for the reasons we have stated, then the public will be in a fog as to the amount of money that should be raised to supplement the State programme regarding the reception of H. R. H. Of course the meeting might discuss whether or not a public subscription list should be opened merely for the purpose of securing some substantial and useful remembrancer of the first visit of the Prince of Wales to India, and whether the task of erecting triumphal arches and letting off fireworks should not be left to the Government and Municipality to carry out between them; but on the whole we think it would be better to postpone the meeting until such time, at all events, as Sir Philip Wodehouse receives official information about the Prince's arrangements.

THE recent meeting of the East India Association in London to discuss the Gaekwar's trial "with special reference to the principle of "publicity adopted therein," supplies a forcible commentary on our leading article of June 30, in which attention was called to the general character and working of the Association, and to its apparently waning popularity. The special report of this meeting published in our issue of the 2nd instant shows sufficiently clearly that the Association has altogether departed from its original principles, and is now become the recognized field of paid grievance-mongers and of unscrupulous professional agents. After the tactics that have recently been adopted by Mulharrao's friends both in England and India, it will doubtless seem natural enough that the Gaekwar's respectable London Attorney should have availed himself of the opportunity offered by a meeting of the Association to bring his client's case once more before the public, and to hiss down any speaker who should venture to express a doubt of Mulharrao's innocence. The only matter of surprise appears to be that Serjeant Ballantine himself neglected this apparently favourable opportunity of appearing in public, and of fulfilling his mysterious threat to take an early opportunity of proving before an impartial British public how cruelly and disgracefully his client had been treated. Perhaps, however, the learned Serjeant has grown wiser since he last addressed the *Times* on the subject of the Gaekwar's wrongs, and received in return so ungracious and unexpected a snub. Or, perhaps, he has begun to have an inkling that the British public has heard enough of "his persecuted prince," and declines any longer to be led by the nose either at the bidding of a clever lawyer or of a paid clique of professional agitators. Be the truth, however, what it may, we can only congratulate Serjeant Ballantine on his judicious absence from the East India Association, and on his shrewdness in employing Mr. Lattey as a convenient cat's paw to do the dirty work of "nobbling" the meeting, and of exciting a spurious sympathy on behalf of that Prince of scoundrels—Mulharrao Gaekwar. We can easily understand that the presence of Mr. Tucker, the late Senior Member of the Bombay Council, must have been sadly discoucerting to the packed crew of the ex-Gaekwar's sympathizers, who apparently mustered at the recent meeting; and the few home-truths which he told them must have sadly disappointed those who had come fully prepared to whitewash Mulharrao and to declaim against the despotism and perfidy of the Supreme Government. Mr. Lattey, it appears, after trying in vain to silence Mr. Tucker by every species of interruption, cut a very poor figure, indeed, when he rose to address the meeting. He could not, of course, contradict any of the facts brought forward by the previous speaker, and all that he could do was to express a regret—not unnatural under the circumstances—that the Viceroy had reserved to himself the final power of decision instead of delegating it to the Commissioners. Whatever Mr. Lattey's opinion on the point may be, he could scarcely have expected to convince impartial hearers that the Viceroy was wrong in refusing to abdicate his imperial functions. The East India Association must be perfectly well aware of what Mr. Lattey would conveniently forget—viz., that the foul crime which has now been proved by the verdict of the Supreme Government, would never have been satisfactorily established had not Lord Northbrook prudently reserved to himself the right of final decision. That Mulharrao's advisers confidently reckoned on the support and assistance of the native Commissioners may easily be taken for granted; and it is clear from the result of the trial that their sagacity was not misplaced. The public in general, however, must be excused for regarding the question from a point of view somewhat broader than that of the Gaekwar's legal advisers.

Passing, however, from the incidental aspects of the meeting in London to the immediate subject of the paper discussed before it, there is much to be said for and against the principle of publicity so eagerly contended for by the late Patna Commissioner. Mr. Tayler, we think, was not particularly happy in his treatment of what is undoubtedly an important subject. In advocating the general substitution of public for secret investigations in cases affecting native princes, Mr. Tayler appears to have damaged his own case by not sufficiently discriminating between the various classes of cases which might become the subject of enquiry before political courts. No reasonable person would suggest that in criminal cases directly affecting the Government publicity was either necessary or desirable. As pointed out by Mr. White, late Advocate General of Bombay, and other speakers, if publicity were insisted on in such cases there would be the greatest difficulty in inducing persons to come forward and give evidence, and any person who did so would be exposed to serious personal danger. In all cases, however, of personal crime committed by native princes, or of extreme misgovernment, the adoption of the principle of publicity appears to be unobjectionable in case a formal enquiry be considered necessary. We have, however, a shrewd suspicion that the publicity which Mr. Tayler so eagerly contends for would be in the highest degree distasteful to the natives concerned. The principle is entirely contrary to their customs and traditions, and would introduce into political life conditions to which they had been hitherto entirely unaccustomed. It is obvious that the grave step of placing a native prince on his trial could only be taken on the strongest grounds, and after the fullest consideration; and the Government having once taken the responsibility of ordering a public trial would be bound to carry it through. The selection of the judges and the conditions of the trial being in the hands of Government, the result would, in all cases—by natives at any rate—be regarded as a foregone conclusion; and the principle of publicity would be considered to provide a most delusive protection. The policy hitherto adopted by Government in the Political Department appear to have been as much as possible to wash its dirty linen in private; but if the fierce light of publicity be now insisted on the only result will be a gradual tightening of the reins, which the native princes themselves will be the first to kick at.

Taking the Gaekwar's trial as the text of Mr. Tayler's address in favour of publicity in political cases, can it be supposed that anything more abhorrent to the general feeling of the native world could ever have happened than the *public* trial of a native Prince on a heinous criminal charge? The publicity of the proceedings in the Gaekwar's trial is precisely the main fact which has most scandalized the native world, and which has made the Viceroy's action appear so unusually harsh and despotic. There can be little doubt that had Lord Northbrook had the moral courage to act boldly on Sir Lewis Pelly's report without subjecting the Gaekwar to the disgrace of a lengthened incarceration and public trial, his action would have been very generally commended. He would have saved the Government from a succession of dangerous complications, and would have avoided the scandal of publicly dragging through the mud a native Prince of high rank. It may be taken for granted that in so grave an emergency no course could have been pursued by Government without exciting much hostile criticism; but we are strongly of opinion that there would have been far less risk in dealing with the case according to existing precedents than to have blindly inaugurated a new policy in deference to the supposed views of English public opinion. In this, as in many other instances, the grievance is a purely artificial one, manufactured in England and complained of, not by the class who might be expected to complain, but by sentimental grievance mongers, who are anxious to acquire a cheap popularity by the indiscriminate advocacy of British institutions and British legal maxims. If native princes and native statesmen were, in fact, really desirous of inaugurating a new *régime* and of letting in light into the dark places of Oriental despotism, what could be simpler than to establish independent courts of justice, and to encourage the freest expression of public opinion? But is it not notorious that publicity is in all native States the one thing most hateful—the one thing of all others most opposed to their customs, manners, and traditions? It is true that considerations of this sort are not likely to enter into the calculations of the sentimental philanthropists who are in the habit of airing their political wisdom at meetings of the East India Association; but they are considerations that will occur to every thoughtful politician, and especially to native statesmen. Lord Salisbury's concluding despatch reviewing the recent occurrences at Baroda contains, it will be seen, an important expression of opinion on the subject under notice. "The "experience of the present case," he writes, "has shown that our judicial forms are little "suitable to the trial of a Sovereign Prince "within his own dominions; for, *the publicity of "the proceedings*, and the preliminary restraint "which is politically necessary *inflict upon him "a grave indignity* which in the eyes of his "subjects and of other princes could only be "justified by proved crime, and so creates for "him a sympathy which easily becomes a bias "in his favour." It is truly marvellous that obvious considerations of this sort were not attended to before the recent

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT.

LONDON, 6TH JULY.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Disraeli said that he intended on Thursday next to make a statement and submit estimates relative to the Prince of Wales' approaching visit to India.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE BURMA QUESTION.

The English Press, in discussing the Burma Question, urge upon Government the adoption of vigorous measures.

The *Times* says if the King of Burma persists in refusing to give a military right of way through his territory, Lord Northbrook must, of course, send a combined naval and military force to Rangoon. If this should prove unavailing, he must send troops to Mandalay.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 5TH JULY.

The Bombay Mails of the 11th ultimo were delivered in London to-day, and the heavy mails of the 4th ultimo arrived at Southampton yesterday.

LONDON, 5TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera 5 1/16d.

3 per cent. Consols for account..... 94¼

5 do. French Rente, 1872..... 104½

The sum of £91,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrivals—Bokhara, Celt, Kingston, Chillianwallah.

THE New Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round.

NEWS is said to have reached Murree of a very severe earthquake at Jolalabad, in Cabool, about a fortnight ago, which has destroyed several villages.

A CASHMERE correspondent of the *Pioneer* was lately taken to a shawl factory, where he was shown a shawl being made by loom, for the Prince of Wales, which was valued at Rs. 8,000.

THE value of land in the best positions in the City of London may be estimated from the following short extract from the *Times* of June 5th:—Messrs. Edwin Fox and Bousfield let by auction, on Wednesday, 3,880ft. of land in Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, for £2,230 per annum—equal to 11s. 6d. per foot. The same firm lately sold 8,300ft. in Walbrook for £56,000—equal to 6s. 9d. per foot per annum.

ATMOSPHERIC pressure has been employed in some collieries, in the Crouzot mining district of France, in raising coal. A piston works in an air-tight tube in the shaft, to which piston is attached a cage in which the tubs of coal are placed. Air being admitted beneath the piston, the coal is at once urged to the top of the shaft, and, at the same time, more than 70,000 cubic feet of foul air are discharged from the workings while a corresponding in-rush of fresh air enters the mine. This application of pneumatics presents several advantages in mining operations.

IF the decision given by a Calcutta Magistrate on Wednesday is good law, it would seem that, by allowing his servant to fetch a carriage for a visitor, a man renders himself liable for the hire, and that although it may have been understood between the driver and the visitor that the latter was to pay him. The *Englishman* says that a late Chief Magistrate held that, if more than one person rode in a hired carriage, they were jointly and severally liable for the hire, no matter which of them had actually engaged it. It is not quite clear from the published report of the case on which principle the present decision was based, but the point is one of some importance to the public, and should be cleared up.

WE have received from Calcutta a copy of a work called "Selections from the Prem Sagar or Shri Lalluji Lal Kabi," constituting the authorized text book for the examination of Government officers of every grade by the higher standard in Hindustani. The Hindu text has been carefully printed in the Roman character, and there is added a complete vocabulary for the entire work. The author is Mr. J. Fred. Baness, of the Topographical Survey Department. This work is apparently very carefully prepared, and will doubtless be found very useful to those who are trying to reach the higher standard in Hindustani. The employing of the Roman character may probably disclose some errors in spelling, but the attempt has to all appearance been successfully made, and we commend Mr. Baness' book to students of Hindustani.

IT is probable that Khoja Abdul Gani Miah and his son will not be the only citizens of Dacca whom the Government delighteth to honour, and the inhabitants of that city will be glad to hear that Mr. N. P. Pogose will probably soon be the recipient of some favour from Government. We read in the *Englishman* that though of a foreign race, Mr. Pogose may be said to have devoted his whole life to the good of the people of Dhaka, where he established the first independent school in Eastern Bengal which he has maintained for a number of years, and at which upwards of four hundred pupils are educated annually. Mr. Pogose's good deeds have been done in the spirit of not letting the left hand know what the right hand doeth, and have not been blazoned forth to the world; but there can be no doubt that a plebiscite in Dhaka would proclaim him as worthy of any honour that the Government might be pleased to bestow upon him.

AN accident which might have been attended with serious consequences occurred at the Aligarh railway station very early on Friday morning. A European driver, having to wait for the arrival of some other train before he could proceed, lay down to sleep on the wall enclosing the platform well, and accidentally fell in. The well is about thirty feet deep to the water, and we understand contains twenty feet of water. A rope with a lantern attached to it was almost immediately passed down, but this effort to assist the man elicited no response from him. The night station master then had himself let down, and found the driver holding on to a slight ledge round the well with the desperation of a drowning man. He fastened the suspended rope round the driver, taking his position at the ledge until the rope could be again passed down. The night station master, who, we believe, is only assistant station master, deserves great credit for the prompt and calm manner in which he rescued the fallen man, who is very little the worse for his ugly fall. We agree entirely, says the *Pioneer*, with the passenger and a "Non railway Employe," who have communicated the facts to us, that it is exceedingly doubtful whether the ordinary railway native official would have shown the ready coolness and courage this simple accident required.

ACCORDING to a Shanghai correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 17th April, English opinion in China about the murder of Mr. Margary is clearly to the effect that the crime was due to the Chinese authorities. The Chinese still hate the foreign "devils" with all their might, and it is quite conceivable that in their present irritable mood the officials at Pekin would not hesitate to connive at the means of putting an Englishman out of existence. Of course it is possible that the Burmese connived with the Chinese in the attack on Colonel Browne's party; but there can be very little doubt that between the two there existed a deliberate plan to destroy Mr. Margary and others attached to his party. It appears that Mr. Margary was travelling with an Imperial passport, and was murdered in a Chinese town—it is even said within an official *yamen*. The scene of the outrage is within the magistracy of Teng-Yueh, in the prefecture of Yung-chang—both places inscribed in the Chinese Civil List, so that no plea of want of jurisdiction can avail. Besides, it is said the attack was made by soldiers at the instigation of the local Governor. It is said that the intention of the Chinese to oppose the mission reached the ears of the Roman Catholic missionaries at Hankow before the event, which appears to be sufficiently conclusive evidence of premeditation and pre-arrangement.

COMMENTING on some remarks made by the *Saturday Review* on the question of the failure of Christian Missionaries in India, the *Indu Prakash* says:—

In connection with this we may refer to a letter sent to us from Liverpool by one signing himself "Y." (we may not give the full name) Physician and Surgeon. We should have published the letter itself, especially as the sender has undergone the expence of nineteen in the shape of postage. But, having regard to propriety and decency, we cannot do it, as it is from the beginning to the end a string of dirty words and phrases,—so dirty indeed as to make the hair stand on end. The burden of the whole, however, is that Christianity has given rise to and resulted in the most abominable vices, which pervade the minds and actions of both sexes and all classes and ranks of people in Western Europe, and that all "moral Mahomedans, Hindoos and other Indians should resist such vile and degrading doctrines," "as may be thrust upon them by any white-faced strangers," "and cling to their truthful morals." Assuming "Y" to be a lover of virtue, we wonder to what height vice must have reached in Christian England that it could provoke any Englishman to write such a letter as we have referred to.

We should be sorry indeed to think that either Christianity or virtue had prompted a letter too dirty to be published by an anglo-vernacular newspaper. We can assure our contemporary the *Indu Prakash* that vice is not so rampant among Englishmen and Englishwomen as the natives of this country would like to imagine. The stuff contained in the *Indu Prakash's* correspondent's letter is, we know, the kind of scandal about Englishmen which people, themselves full of vices, love to listen to in order that they may lay the flattering unction to their souls that they are better than their neighbours, or at least as good. It is humiliating to see Christianity thus dragged through the mud at the heels of a native paper; but fortunately the members of the ruling race are not yet so devoid of honesty, truth, and other virtues taught in their Christianity that their conduct cannot daily show even the biassed natives of this country how villainously false is the statement made by some half bred that "Christianity has given rise to and resulted in the most abominable vices."

A REPORT of a law suit, in which a gentleman who is probably known to a number of old Anglo-Indians, recently appeared in the home papers. At the meeting of a Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the 10th June, the appeal "Brasyer v Macfaan" was heard. This was an appeal from a judgment of the Supreme Court of New South Wales of the 15th of June, 1874. The circumstances under which the litigation commenced were somewhat remarkable. The appellant was Lieutenant-Colonel Brasyer, V.C., C.B., a retired officer in the Indian Army, and the respondent was the Sheriff of New South Wales. Colonel Brasyer entered Her Majesty's service in 1833 as a private soldier, and as such took part in the Afghanistan and Cabul Wars. He acquired, by dint of great perseverance, a knowledge of the native languages, and in time was appointed a non-commissioned officer. At Sobraon, for conspicuous gallantry in the field, he was promoted to an Ensigncy by Lord Gough, and he afterwards served in the Sikh Campaign. He accompanied the late Sir Henry Havelock in his memorable march from Allahabad to Cawnpore during the Mutiny, and was wounded at the Relief of Lucknow. He obtained the Victoria Cross during the Abyssinian War. Since then he had retired from the Army and had been travelling about the world. In March, 1873, he and a young friend named Wylie were about to embark at the wharf in Sydney on board the steamship Hero, on a voyage to New Zealand, when Wylie was arrested by two sheriff's bailiffs under a writ issued at the suit of an hotel-keeper named Face for payment of an hotel bill. A disturbance arose on the wharf and Wylie escaped from the custody of the bailiffs, but was immediately recaptured on board the steamer and taken to Darlinghurst Gaol. The debt was subsequently paid by Colonel Brasyer. The bailiffs were rather roughly handled by some of the crowd on the wharf; and the Sheriff (on the information of the bailiffs) made a return next day that Colonel Brasyer, "with force and arms," had assaulted and ill-treated the bailiffs, and had rescued Wylie out of their custody. On the application of the Sheriff a writ of attachment was issued out of the Supreme Court against Colonel Brasyer, whereupon he was brought before the Court to answer for his alleged contempt in rescuing Wylie and was imprisoned until he obtained bail, which he did immediately. The Court eventually acquitted the Colonel of the so-called contempt, and thereupon he brought an action against Mr. Maclean, the Sheriff, for having made a false return of "rescue" and thereby caused him to be imprisoned. In the result the jury awarded him £500 damages. Afterwards the Sheriff obtained a rule *nisi* to set aside the verdict for various reasons and to enter a non-suit. That rule, by a majority of the Supreme Court, was eventually made absolute, and the Colonel was non-suited. Against that decision the present appeal was instituted. Their Lordships, at the conclusion of the arguments, said they would humbly advise Her Majesty to allow the appeal, and to reverse the decision of the Supreme Court.

"Two Lovers at the Seaside" is the title of a touching poem which some gentleman named "Young Jack" has sent us for publication. There are some peculiarities in it which entitle it to be noticed; in fact, it is too bad to be thrown into the waste-paper basket before it has served its purpose of amusing the public. It appears that

Two lovers went out for a walk one day
Their mutual feelings to display,
With pride and honour side by side they sat,
One was thin and the other was fat.

After paying the face of the lady some extraordinary compliments, the poet transcends himself in his homage to the beauty of her voice—

Thou art so fair my only love,
Thy voice is like the hooting dove:
When far away I dream of thee,
Whose love in future thou will be!

It seems that the lovers sat together for some time, when a catastrophe occurred which put an end to their raptures. The catastrophe we had better relate in the poet's own words:—

Night came on and yet they spoke,
Carrying on their lovely joke;
Lo! came her father with pipe,
Set them both in a terrible strife.
She walked homeward with dreadful fright!
While the moon was beaming bright!
Left her poor weeping lover!
Like the summer's fading flower!!

After this, who will not repeat with a sigh that the course of true love never does run smooth? While on the subject of this poetry, it may not be inappropriate to cull a few beauties of English and sentiment from the *Guzerat Mitra*, which comes before us every week dressed in new freshness. The *Mitra* is positively resplendent in its denunciation of third class carriages:—

It is, after all, not a carriage for human beings. There is not that difference between it and the second class as there is between the second class and the first, for whatever may be the difference between the first and the second class, in such as ours men may comprehend, but if a carriage is intended for mankind to sit, the third class is no carriage at all. It is not a carriage but a symbol of man's capidity and wickedness. It is a memorial of man's haughtiness and pride. It is a chapter where in you may read an account of the morality of our times, of the corruption of mind that doth attend wealth and luxury, an account more graphic than any chapter in Gibbon, and livelier than any page of Scott's novel. Who is that eminent man in the last century, the author of a book called 'History of European morals'? We doubt if there is any page even in this celebrated book which gives one a clearer idea of the morality of the past, than this specimen of hateful workmanship gives of the morality of the present. The third class carriage is a curse of many a dozen birth, a Bathsome offspring of a loathsome parent. Look at the doors, at the bars of iron, and look at it on both sides. Observe how hard it is for a man to look out, as the train moves, to behold the hills on the opposite side, or cultivated fields, or flocks, or herds or human face divine, or if it be night to behold the fire-flies in the trees. No stretch of imagination is required to perceive the truth of what we say.

About Shakspeare the *Mitra* is pleased to say that he is a most useful member of society and worth his weight in gold. It also appears that when an admirer of Shakspeare "is confronted "with his like, he is very good and delightful for "a third person to stand by and hear how the "one questions and the other answers, how the "two seek to find each the character of the "other." Remarking on the decline of the Bombay Association, the *Mitra* pays the Sarvajanik Sabha a compliment and remarks that the Sabha's influence may have arisen because it "is "not connected with men that are of no use except "for the purpose of ornament, and because it has "not had the misfortune of having for its patron "any one so narrow-minded as to pay annual "subsidies to vernacular prints in order that his "virtues might be published daily and weekly to "the world." This is doubtless an unjust hit at the President of the Bombay Association, Sir Munguidass Nathoobhoy. On nature in the monsoon, the *Mitra* says:—

It is beautiful to walk in the fields during the rainy season, for how green the grass looks, and how lusty and the whole nature seems to smile. The trees show signs of life, which signs of life taught our first parents to worship the trees in preference to their maker. But there are some sickly people who seem to have a mortal dread of the rain, and would not that their clothes may be drenched in the water that descends from heaven. It is of great use to go into the fields, or to exchange thoughts with a fine friend, rather than play at cards or play football. Beware of football, because from kicking a ball, you come to kick a man. The drops of rain falling on the wearied or the worn out face make a pleasing sensation. To use the language of advertisers, they are grateful, comforting, better than Epps's Cocoa. And the clothes which are drenched in the rain look fresher and more glossy than before. This is no sentiment, but a hard fact.

On the scribbling propensities of natives the *Mitra* says:—

Natives of India, educated or uneducated, are very fond of becoming authors. There are printers who believe that they might also become authors. If natives were to confine themselves to translations of English works, their labour would not be entirely fruitless, supposing that they understand the work well which they undertake to translate, and also that they are able to write their vernacular with clearness and force. But there seems to be a rage for original composition. The result is miserable failure. There may be one or two things good in a book, but the whole is often so bad that no wise man will venture to go through it.

THE REMOVAL OF COLONEL PHAYRE FROM BARODA.

FROM C. GONNE, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay, to C. U. AITCHISON, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Calcutta.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2568P., dated 25th November 1874, and the accompanying copy of a Kharreeta addressed by his Excellency the Viceroy to His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, and with reference thereto to inform the Government of India that a copy of this communication was at once forwarded to Colonel Phayre with instructions to give over charge to Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly, K.C.S.I., on his arrival.

2. Sir Lewis Pelly is already a Justice of the Peace for this Presidency, and the Viceroy in Council has been asked to give the necessary orders to confer on him jurisdiction under the Military Cantonment Act to hear appeals. His Excellency in Council is not aware of any other especial powers which it is necessary to confer on Sir Lewis Pelly to enable him to carry out the ordinary duties which have hitherto been performed by the Resident at Baroda.

3. His Excellency in Council will afford Sir Lewis Pelly every assistance in his power, and feels sure that no difficulty need arise in carrying out the ordinary work of the Residency which is of a local nature.

4. His Excellency the Governor in Council having as above stated, taken all the necessary means for giving full effect to the orders of the Government of India, desires to make a few observations on the main decisions communicated to him by your letter under acknowledgment, viz.:—

(1) The removal of Colonel Phayre.

(2) The censure passed by the Government of India on this Government.

(3) The withdrawal for a time from this Government of the control of affairs at Baroda.

5. It is hardly necessary for me to state with what sincere regret the order of the Government of India directing the summary dismissal from the Residentship of Baroda, of an officer of such high standing and character as Colonel Phayre has been received here. Nevertheless His Excellency in Council, who throughout has been of opinion that Colonel Phayre would have to contend with special difficulties in executing the orders of the Government of India contained in their letter No. 1586P., of the 25th July last, admits that a change in the Residency at Baroda was expedient if not absolutely needful. And so fully alive were the Government of Bombay to the incidents of his position, that, even after receiving the instructions of His Excellency the Viceroy, and learning that Colonel Phayre possessed his "full confidence," they would have transferred the charge of the Residency to other hands, if any other appointment of equal worth had been at their disposal for the employment of Colonel Phayre.

"Para. 6. His Excellency in Council would have taken this step from the conviction that the very qualities which made Colonel Phayre an effective instrument for the exposure of the gross mismanagement of the Baroda State were ill adapted to the more delicate task of proffering advice to the Prince whose mal-practices he had dragged to light. The circumstances of the case enabled the Gaekwar to claim, as he did on the 2nd November, the removal of Colonel Phayre, on the plea that he had been throughout his determined prosecutor that he could not therefore exercise impartial judgment, and that the difficulties of reforming the administration were increased by the hopes of support from the Resident, which the Prince's enemies founded on their knowledge of the part Colonel Phayre had played towards the Durbar.

7. But it was apparent that the same reasons now chosen by the Government of India for Colonel Phayre's removal that His Excellency in Council feels bound to record his respectful protest. This removal follows closely upon the receipt of a humble petition from the Gaekwar praying that Colonel Phayre may be re-called, and upon a series of anonymous poison that offi-er, of which at least it may be said, without forestalling the result of any judicial investigation, that it could hardly have been prompted by other than political motives.

8. To remove a Resident at such a juncture seems to this Government likely to give rise to be a very serious misapprehension in the minds of Native Chiefs, who will be unable to discover whether the removal resulted from one or other of the above incidents; and the result is such as is likely to be that this act of the Supreme Government will be viewed by them as a proof of weakness. It was at once viewed at Baroda as a complete triumph on the part of the Gaekwar.

9. His Excellency in Council also cannot but fear that the body of public servants employed in political affairs throughout India may be injuriously affected by the removal at such a time and in circumstances of so much importance which might mitigate the severity of the act, of an officer who will be known to have ventured, in the honest and conscientious discharge of his duty, to expose the abuses practised in an important Native State, and who had been made to censure by the Government of India of the truth of his statements.

10. The peculiarities of Colonel Phayre's personal character and of the position in which he stood to the Gaekwar has been so long known, and must have been as patent to the Government of India when they issued orders on the Commission's Report in July as they are now; and had they at that time suggested and facilitated his transfer to another appointment of equal value, or otherwise compensated him, this Government would most cordially have assented, for the reasons mentioned in the 5th and 6th paragraphs, and the change would have commended itself to Colonel Phayre as well as to the public. But the order now issued is, in the opinion of this Government, unjustly severe on an officer whose conscientious and praiseworthy efforts had brought about the beneficial intervention of the British Government for the protection of the people of Baroda.

11. I am now directed to refer to the second point. When shortly after Colonel Phayre had received the detailed instructions of this Government it was found that, as regards the nominations of Mr. Dadabhoy as Minister and Bhow Shah Khan as Commandant, they were unable to adhere to the policy laid down by the Government of India, the first thought of this Government was to recall him. But no warning or caution had been given him, and the Durbar some time previously, in consultation from His Excellency the Governor, that my proceedings were not approved of, and that His Excellency the Viceroy considered that I ought to resign my appointment, on the ground that I wished no personal considerations affecting myself to interfere with the satisfactory solution of affairs. I was, however, expressly directed to exercise my own discretion.

9. As I was unconscious of any personal considerations whatever in the matter, and was aware that the greatest efforts were being made by the Durbar, and had been for some time previously, to procure my removal from my present appointment by intrigue and malicious representations, I thankfully accepted the discretion which His Excellency the Viceroy had offered me, and decline to tender my resignation, on the ground that I differentially considered my stay at Baroda to be for the *bona fide* good of the public service, and because I was not conscious of having done anything to merit the professional ruin which my resignation, without other provision being made for me, would entail.

10. Under these circumstances I would respectfully submit that I naturally feel much grieved at the unusual and summary course which has been adopted in depriving me of my appointment without furnishing me with any information as to the specific cause which has rendered necessary so sudden and severe a measure, and I trust, therefore, that as I have been deprived of all possible means of defending myself and thus averting the serious step which the Government has now thought it necessary to take, I may receive that justice which I confidently look for at their hands.—I have, &c.,

R. PHAYRE, Colonel, Resident,

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To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

MY LORD,—Para. 1. I have received and considered in Council the letter of your Excellency's Government in this Department, No. 215, dated the 27th November last, conveying the removal of Colonel Phayre from the office of Resident at Baroda, the appointment of Sir Lewis Pelly as Agent to the Governor-General and Special Commissioner at that place, and the arrangements which you had deemed advisable to make for the future conduct of the correspondence relating to measures arising out of the Report of the Baroda Commission. I have also had before me a letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 73, dated the 14th December last, inviting my attention to that address by His Excellency the Governor in Council to your Government, setting forth various objections to your decisions on the several matters in question, and I have recently received your further letter, No. 25, of the 29th January last, forwarding, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, copy of the reply made by you to that communication, and a letter from the Government of Bombay, dated the 15th of February, commenting on your reply.

2. After careful examination of the circumstances detailed in this correspondence, and weighing, with the attention due to their importance, the arguments submitted in it for my consideration, I have to convey to you my approval of your proceedings.

3. While regretting that your Excellency's Government should have found it necessary to remove from the responsible post of Resident at Baroda an officer of undoubted integrity and long service, who had been placed in a position of considerable difficulty, I have no doubt that in doing so you exercised a wise discretion. His character was little fitted for the delicate duties with which he had been recently charged, and his departure from the orders he had received was too serious to be overlooked.

4. It is to be regretted that his removal did not take place as soon as his indisposition or inability to shape his conduct according to his instructions was first made manifest. A fair trial would then have been given to the indulgent policy which Her Majesty's Government was anxious to pursue towards the Gaekwar of Baroda. A different opinion, however, was formed by the Government of Bombay, under whose immediate orders Colonel Phayre was serving. They were fully alive to his short-comings, and censured them in the severe language recapitulated in para. 7 of your Excellency's despatch. But they abstained from removing him, on grounds connected as much with the interests of the officer himself as with his efficiency for the duties he had to discharge.

5. In reporting your Excellency's Government, on the 14th December last, the Government of Bombay said,—

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Prince's order. But Sir Richard Malins held that, "in cases of this kind, the Court was bound not to be blinded by the semblance of purity in a transaction which enabled a Chairman and Director of a Company to evade the due performances of his duties." The Vice-Chancellor has used severe language with respect to this transaction, and we must, indeed, regret with him that for the sake of £1,000 the late Chairman of the Company should go into Court and repudiate his liability on the ground that he, the chief person in the Company, the man to whom every shareholder far and near looked to protect his interests, was actually qualified by the vendor of the Wells, with whom the Company was engaged in immense transactions. When a man has been concerned, however innocently, in causing such a catastrophe as the Oil Wells Corporation presents, it would be at least more decorous to keep out of sight such a defence. The property of Directors allowing themselves to be qualified with fully paid-up shares, as is now so common in companies, has been much and most reasonably questioned. It would at any rate be paradoxical to question that if it be done at all it should be done with the utmost publicity. How far did Sir John Hay's qualification fulfil this condition?

THE REMOVAL OF MILITARY OFFICERS.

(Pall Mall Budget.)

The repeated attempts to count out Mr. M'Callagh Torrens on Friday week were at last crowned with success, and the discussion of the motion which he had brought forward with reference to the removal of military officers from the army was cut short. We cannot think, however, that much has been lost through this summary interruption of the debate. The question was thoroughly sifted last year upon a similar motion brought forward by Mr. Torrens, and rejected by a large majority; and we have no reason whatever to believe that the decision arrived at by the House on that occasion would have been in this instance reversed. Mr. Torrens's case is no stronger than it was; he has no fresh arguments of his own to urge, and he did not in any way meet the arguments which were pressed so convincingly against his proposal last year. Accordingly on Tuesday he left little for his opponents to do, and, though only two speeches were delivered against his motion, they were quite sufficient to justify its rejection, had the debate been completed. Colonel Alexander satisfactorily disposed of Mr. Torrens's historical precedent, and Mr. Cave repeated his work of last year in demonstrating the impracticability of conceding what the motion demands. The attempt made in 1734 to restrict the power of the Crown to remove officers without court-martial had, as Colonel Alexander showed, a political and not a military origin. It was aimed at the prevention of the practice then prevalent of punishing military members of Parliament for a vote adverse to the Ministry of the day by depriving them of their commissions. This practice has, of course, long ceased to exist, and it is not alleged by Mr. Torrens or any one else that there is the slightest danger of its ever being revived. In now asking, therefore, the military officers shall not be removed from the army on strictly non-political grounds without a court-martial, Mr. Torrens is introducing an entirely different question.

Before discussing the motion itself, which, to quote its precise words, prays for the issue of a Royal Commission "to inquire into the dismissal or removal from active service of officers of the army under the rank of major-general not incapacitated by bodily or mental inasmuch, and who have not been allowed the option of being brought before a court-martial," it will be necessary to remove the prejudice that Mr. Torrens has raised by the citation of certain cases of alleged hardship which have occurred under the existing system. Assuming, for the purpose of argument, that every one of these complaints is well founded, the occurrence of such cases is, of course, to be deplored; but it still seems to us that Mr. Torrens makes his own case no stronger by adducing them. We may assume that, in spite of the modification in the terms of his motion, which this year he has only asks for inquiry, and not, as last year, for a deliberate condemnation by the House of Commons of the practice of removing officers without court-martial, his object is substantially the same. It is not sufficient for his purpose, however, to show that hardships have arisen or that unintentional injustice has been worked under the existing system of military administration, any more than it would be a sufficient argument for abolishing courts of law to show that wrong is sometimes done to innocent people by a mistaken verdict or an erroneous ruling. In each case, of course, an argument for reform, if reform be possible, is founded; but a particular proposal of reform in military administration or in judicial procedure must rely entirely upon its own merits, and not upon the fact that the administration or the procedure at present in possession does not attain to ideal perfection in working. It does not follow that because a defect can be shown to exist a remedy must therefore be forthcoming or even that a suggested remedy is not worse than the defect itself. There are such things as necessary evils in the imperfect scheme of human affairs. When Mr. Torrens urges that officers should be entitled as of right to a court-martial in all but the excepted case of removal by reason of incapacitation from bodily or mental infirmity, he is bound to show that the procedure which he proposes to make universal can be adopted consistently with the public interest and the efficiency of the army. This he will never succeed in showing until he has displayed a greater willingness to face the two questions upon which the whole matter turns, and which are these: Are there any causes not at present referred to the ascertainment of courts-martial for which, if established, officers ought to be removable from the army? and, if so, are those causes such as it would be expedient or even possible to submit to courts-martial for investigation? To the first question Mr. Torrens can hardly return other than an affirmative answer. He could hardly maintain that the Crown should be unable to remove any officer from its service so long as he has been guilty of no dishonest or dishonourable act, nor committed any breach of military rules, nor evinced moral or physical incapacity for his duties. Surely the omission from this list of the all-important condition of professional capacity is a serious one. Unless it is tolerable for an army to be officered by decently conducted incapables, professional incompetency is a matter which must be taken into account. Again, there is such a thing as incapacitation from military duties by reason of causes, mental or physical, which do not amount to what Mr. Torrens obviously means by bodily or mental infirmity. Other cases will suggest themselves in abundance, but it will be sufficient to rest upon those already adduced: and we do not suppose Mr. Torrens would deny that unfitness for his profession, from whatever cause, is and must in every army be treated as a good and sufficient reason for an officer from the service. Can, then, a court-martial inquire into every case of alleged unfitness? This is a question which Mr. Torrens never once ventured fairly to grapple with; but it is, as we have said, the cardinal question of the whole case. The query of Lord Palmerston in 1833, who inquired whether a court-martial "could try a man for want of talent," remains unanswered to this day. "Could any one," Colonel Alexander asked, "conceive anything more ridiculous than that a commanding officer who had discovered the incapacity of a young subaltern should have to submit his judgment to a court-martial upon which other young subalterns might sit? How, again, could a court-martial inquire into the state of an officer's health in cases not coming within the condition of "incapacitation by bodily or mental infirmity?" It is plain that such a mode of procedure is utterly inapplicable to these cases; and the practical result of rendering courts-martial obligatory in all cases of removal would be to protect from removal every unfit officer whose unfitness was due to some one of the causes last referred to. To hold a court-martial upon such officers on such grounds, even supposing it possible, would be repugnant to the feelings of all right-thinking persons, and in many cases a cruel kindness to the officers themselves. They must either be removed privately by the authorities, or they could not be removed at all; and to any one in such a conclusion as this would be so injurious to the public interest that in spite of occasional hardships arising under the present system, it ought to be maintained.

A FRENCH CHARITY FAIR.

(From a French Correspondent of the "Times.")

Paris, June 7.

This afternoon was held, in the garden of the Concerts Bercelievre in the Champs Elysees, the great *fete villageoise* organised for the benefit of the *Œuvre de la Charite Maternelle*. The *fete* was arranged under the auspices of ladies known both for their charitable zeal and their elegance. The undertaking had been continuously advertised for the last fortnight, and its success has fully justified the hopes of its promoter. It was composed, like all the village *fetes* in the neighbourhood of Paris, of stalls in the open air and of games and amusement for children of all ages and both sexes. Along the alleys, umbrella tents of all colours presented a varied collection of the articles most used for the elegant *fetes* of the neighbourhood of Paris. Near the entrance gate were flowers, then fans, gingerbread, cakes, papier-mache articles, playthings, china, glass, a game of rouge-et-noir, a shooting a *toupet hollandoise*, wooden horses, a swing, a miniature theatre, a wheel of fortune, and two bands of music in different corners of the garden. Behind the counters of the stalls the most elegant ladies, helped by certain picked gentlemen, offered their wares to passers-by at prices whose exaggeration was excused by the charity. A moss rose was currently priced at from 5f. to 20f., a cigarette for 5f. was not thought exorbitant, and playthings fetched prices which must have contented the most exacting child. It is a most delicate act in such cases to resist the pressing offers of a lady of society. But it is more delicate and more difficult still to remain a *grande dame* while playing the part of a saleswoman indiscreet from zeal and pressing from charity. It ought to be said that nothing is more gracious than the charitable zeal of those well doing saleswomen. Nothing is more awkward than the position of the gentlemen who aid them in their efforts. In these conventional comedies the men easily become common-place, and a gentleman, renowned for his elegance adopts the style of a bagman as soon as he takes part in a sale. I should add that the ladies who take this work of charity upon themselves must take the greatest care in choosing their assistant. Men who know how not to overstep the limits of the most respectful attention are not common. I saw this afternoon a gentleman accompanying a very pretty and very elegant perambulating vendor of fans. He addressed a lady sitting near me and pressed her to buy a fan. "Madame," said he, "it is the last we have. You cannot refuse. Look at Madame. I could refuse her nothing." Evidently, charity should not serve as an excuse for such breaches of manners. The village *fete* of to-day, however, ought to have brought in as ample return to the charitable work for which it was organized. More than 2,000 persons may be estimated as having emptied their purses into the gracious hands stretched out to them.

Of course, the *fete* has a political tendency. The charity in question was particularly protected by the Empress Eugenie, and consequently it has always been more exclusively patronised by the Bonapartists. Therefore the cream of the Party was to be found in the garden, and if I were not afraid of making them blush it would be sufficient for me to give their names to recall that indefatigable and often irresistible regiment which for the last four years has never ceased to bring back deserters, encourage the weak, and add recruits to the Bonapartist cause. The Faubourg St. Germain was, however, conspicuous by its absence. Nay, more, the Noble Faubourg seems indignant at the partiality of which Marshal MacMahon or the authorities under his order have given proof towards the Bonapartists. This is where the charity ends and gossip begins. Some time ago, it may be remembered, a charity ball was organized at the house of the Duchesse de Chevreuse and the Marquis de Salvo. This ball, it was said, was given first of all for the relief of wounded Spaniards in general, and next for wounded Carlists in particular, although an invitation had been sent to Queen Isabella. In reality, neither the ball at the Hotel Chevreuse nor the concert previously given at Madame de la Ferronnais's seem to have had the benefit of the sick for their object. Some of the most zealous organizers openly said they had neither cannons nor muskets, and that money was necessary to buy arms. They might, indeed, have added that they—that is to say the Carlists—had neither shirts nor stockings, and that their *espadrillos* were falling to pieces. What, however, is certain is that the ball at the Hotel Chevreuse was a purely Carlist one, that the Spanish Ambassador complained of it, and that in certain Ministries a note was circulated forbidding the *employes* to attend it. Some time afterwards a concert spectacle was got up at the Hotel Chevreuse, of which I sent you an account, for the profit of a French work of charity. The Marshal refused to let the band of the Guards assist, not wishing, he said, to let it play in the place where the Carlist Ball had been held. Shortly afterwards the organizers of the *fete villageoise* applied for the band. The Marshal was in a quandary, for he remembered that he had just refused it. An expedient was suggested to him. The patronesses of the work of charity for the benefit of which the Chevreuse concert had been held had just organized a sale at the Ministry of the Interior. The Marshal suddenly sent word that he placed the Guards band at the service of the lady vendors. This unexpected offer was accepted, but, nobody having been informed of it, the 60 musicians of the Guards played for two hours before 80 auditors. This little arrangement, however, allowed of the band being permitted to attend to-day's *fete*, where they delighted the company. One may imagine the anger and indignation of the Faubourg, which had perceived the Machiavelism of this device, and, of course, it accuses the Marshal of favouritism for the Bonapartists, to whom he lent the much-coveted band, while he refused it once to the Hotel Chevreuse, and only lent it afterwards so as to be unable to refuse it to the Bonapartists.

To-day's *fete* was not the less charming, and it attained the height of gaiety towards 6 o'clock, when a children's dance was arranged on the lawn. To-night people are still going, large red lanterns light up the thickets, the stalls are brilliant with gas, the music is playing, light and airy toilets circulate to and fro, while outside there are files of carriages and crowds of people anxious to get a glimpse of what is going on inside. The Faubourg has steadily refused to cross the Seine, but happily the charity will not have suffered, and those who are relieved will not ask if it is to the cry of "*Vive le Roi*" or "*Vive l'Empereur*" that purses have been emptied, and, therefore, here as elsewhere all's well that ends well.

A RELIGIOUS PROCESSION AT BRUSSELS.

(From the Times' Special Correspondent.)

Brussels, June 7.

"The 1st Battery, with a body of gendarmes, will be stationed in the Town-hall; the 2nd and 3rd in the Corn Market; the 1st and 2nd Companies of Light Infantry in the Law Courts; the 3rd and 4th in the Firemen's Barracks. The escort will be composed of gendarmes, horse and foot, assisted by the police and firemen, who will line the streets on either side." Fancy the feelings of a timid tourist, arrived overnight at Brussels, and meditating nothing more warlike than a picnic at Waterloo, when the above announcement suddenly confronts him in the morning paper! The town, with its central positions occupied militarily, as if in a state of siege, and he unable to venture out into the streets without risk of driving into an armed escort, horse and foot, escorting what? Probably a popular regicide or exaggerated Claim ant on the way to execution, in which case he feels that, before he knew where he was, he might find himself and the hamper gallantly heading a rescue or turned into a barricade. Happily the waiter is at hand to explain in the purest of Cockney English that the alarming announcement only means that a few old gentlemen, with short crowns and gorgeous vestments, and a great number of very young ladies, with white veils and flowers, emblems of their purity, escorted by Sisters of Mercy as well as gendarmes, and accompanied by small boys and men staggering under images, will solemnly parade through the streets, singing and praying, and scattering pious little pieces of coloured paper. Nothing surely could be more peaceful, or so far at least as the veiled vestals go, more innocent; and yet all Brussels is as uneasy as if the old gentlemen and young ladies were really being marched to have their heads publicly chopped off, and their friends and sweethearts in the crowd were bent on a desperate rescue. When early in the day a few drops of rain begin to fall there is a general feeling of relief at the lucky chance of a shower, heavy enough to keep the sacred and expensive vestments and the new veils within doors, and thus avert all possibility of a riot and bloodshed, which may end—at least as the papers—in a civil war. For if they will only remain at home or in the church there is not the slightest risk of the most illiberal of Liberals attempting to molest them. However, the rain holds up, the procession is duly made, and now that, thanks, perhaps, to the energetic precautions adopted, it is over without any disturbance, and peaceful citizens are congratulating each other and hoping that "*la fievre emotionnaire*" of the last few weeks has calmed down, and that Belgium is to relapse into its normal tranquillity, our tourist may, I trust be permitted in return for the wear and tear to his nerves to indulge in a quiet smile.

The spectacle is certainly altogether a strange one, and perhaps the strangest part about it is that, until recently, it has gone on for generations without attracting more political or public attention, except from those specially interested in it, than an excursion of Oddfellows to the Crystal Palace attracts in London. For it is not one of the newfangled "pilgrimages" to which Liberals of all shades, from the most moderate, object as really political; it is one of those *bons fide* religious processions with which every parish in Belgium honours once a year the festival of its Patron Saint by carrying the Host and other sacred emblems through his principal streets. The Patron Saint, be it observed, is no "Popish invader" or foreign innovator; he holds and has held for ages, his place in the National Calendar, and by far the greater portion of the Belgians, whatever their present views, were as children taught by their mothers to believe in him. The practical Briton may, therefore, well wonder why any man of sense—the unhappy image-bearers excepted—should object to the Patron Saint being carried through the streets in the best, too, of company, celestial and terrestrial, for in the procession to which I refer there were not only two or three Madonnas, one, oddly enough, a negress, but a living Mar chioness, much respected for her years and piety, who courageously walked in the thick of the threatened procession, with her son and two liveried lackeys. Besides, there are few prettier sights in the world than a long train of young girls in the dawn of their beauty, clothed from head to foot in spotless white, with chaplets on their brows, lilies in their hands, and linked to each other by festoons of flowers; nor does the chanting, in the open air at any rate, sound by any means bad. The priests, it is true, do not look quite so pretty, despite the splendid toilettes, but then they are, or at least they may be assumed to be, venerable, and, besides, everybody who does not like their looks has only to look, or to stay away. Why, then, should anybody not only object, which, within due limits is fair enough, but actually carry his objection to the length of disturbing the peace, breaking the law, and risking all the horrors of a civil war? On the other hand, the practical Briton may no less wonder why, since one party has, as a matter of fact, proved itself foolish enough to wish to fight, though in the right, there should be found another party, composed, too, of the ministers of the Gospel of peace and goodwill to all mankind, foolish enough to give them their only excuse, such as it is, for fighting, by chanting vespers out of doors while mass might be just as effectively chanted within. I am not striving to dispose offhand, in a sentence or two, of a very difficult, complicated question, but merely giving the first view that occurs to an outsider and stranger, for what it is worth. I believe, however, that I represent the view of all but an extreme section of the Liberal Party when I say that these *bona fide* religious or, to use the phrase in vogue, these "normal" processions ought to be treated with respect, or, at least, not wantonly interfered with. It is only to the "pilgrimages" that, to the best of my belief, the moderate Liberals strongly object, declaring that they are at bottom political gatherings and musters of force in which much more is thought of the avowed object—the veneration of the temporal power of the Pope and the overthrow of Germany than about the Virgins or Saints. They are accused of chanting on the march hymns with such a refrain as—

"Dieu Grand, Dieu Vengeur,
"Sauvez Rome et la France
"Au nom du Sacre Cœur;"

and it does not require a very strong glass to see whose damnation, in this world, or the next, or both, is implied in the salvation of France and Rome.

The Belgian clergy are charged with allowing themselves to be made the tools and slaves of Jesuits, who are ready to plunge the country into confusion in order that they may "fish out of the troubled water" something for themselves. "What," says one paper, "the Belgian priests, children of the soil, flesh of our flesh, capable of driving us into that monstrous catastrophe which is called civil war! It is impossible, yet it is true. They do it in sorrow and anguish at the bidding of the Jesuits, who are the instruments of the Jesuits, who govern even the Pope." On the other hand, the Ultramontanes are equally lavish in their accusations that the Liberals are the tools and slaves of Germany, as personified, of course, by that all-pervading principle of Protestantism, Bismarck. Domestic dissension is aggravated, and embittered by dread and jealousy of foreign interference, until poor Belgium bids fair to be looked upon, even by Belgians, as a sort of international and religious cockpit, in which Liberals and Ultramontanes are to fight out battles which they are not allowed to fight at home. A gentleman who signs himself "A Pilgrim" writes to a paper to say that, though he has never yet carried one candle in a procession, he is now quite ready to carry two, one in each hand (his stick, we may perhaps assume, between his teeth), now that his "right to do so is foolishly and odiously contested by the dregs *de nos Prussiens de Waterloo*." He, no doubt, has the right to insist on an "article of the Constitution" which declares that "freedom of worship, and of its public exercise, as well as freedom to make manifest one's opinions on every subject, is guaranteed, saving always the right to repress any offences against law that may be occasioned by such freedom." But the *Independance Belge*, in a very able and temperate leader, calls attention to another "article of the Constitution," which while admitting the right of the Belgians to assemble peaceably and without arms, adds expressly that this right does not extend to "assemblies *in the open air*, which must remain entirely subject to regulations of police." A pilgrimage or a procession—for, however much they may differ in other respects, they resemble each other in this—is obviously "an assembly in the open air," and as such comes under the authority of the police, who may control it as they please, or even altogether interdict it. Possibly some of your Protestant readers may wonder why, having this power in their hands, the authorities don't use it to cut the Gordian knot into which two factions, more zealous than discreet, have twisted themselves. At the last extremity they probably would, but they are naturally reluctant to do so for one good reason, without giving more. The processions—I mean the "normal processions—please more people than they displease, and even of those whom they displease but few would wish forcibly to interfere with them. It would be hard, indeed therefore—and a measure only to be justified by extreme necessity—that a majority should be deprived of its religious rites by the violence of a minority.

I was very glad to have myself an opportunity of seeing how processions were received by people; for an Ultramontane paper had told me that they were treated with profound veneration, and a liberal paper had told me the contrary. Each account is likely to be in the main correct, according to the locality in which the procession is held or the popular sentiment for the moment uppermost. The one I saw here was, on the whole, admirably received. Not once, I should think, in 20 houses of the streets through which it passed was left undecorated; the rich with tapestry banners and flags, some of which were Papal; the poor with flowers or green boughs. Yet it was easy enough even for any "malignants" who would have shrunk from showing disrespect to abstain from showing open marks of sympathy. The crowd, which was large, I was told, beyond all precedent owing to the chances of a row, contained, of course, a pretty strong Liberal element, whose faces and sometimes whose tongues, however, showed they had come to scoff, not to pray. But no one—so far as I could see or hear—offered covertly any insult, and though at the moment the Host passed me the men around happened to be what in England we call "roughs" and who in England would probably have relieved me of my watch, I noticed that the majority took off their caps. Some women I heard complaining bitterly, almost in tears, that it should be necessary to have troops to protect the Holy Sacrament. There was a procession in another part of Brussels, which went off with similar tranquillity. This two-fold success has put the town—always excepting the extreme parties—into better spirits, and the *Independance Belge* finds "there is room to hope that the crisis is by way of being appeased." That ordinary courage and capacity on the part of the Government will carry the country safe through the crisis I see little reason to doubt, just as ordinary capacity on the part of the captain and crew has carried many a ship laden with petroleum and lucifer matches safe into port. But a chance collision might still cause a conflagration which it would require more capacity than is to be found in most captains or Cabinet Ministers to put out.—*Times*, June 10.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

(Vanity Fair.)

Nearly all the best and wisest men I have ever known, certainly all the happiest and most successful men, have been brought up at home. The reason which gave them good principles and good fortune is not difficult to find out; it lies on the very surface of the great education question, and it is only when we try to dig deeper into it that we are sure to go astray. If a boy has even a moderately sensible father, or a mother who does not obstinately resolve to remain too long in the ranks of the frisky matrons, he can have no better tutors than his parents. His father can at least teach him to be honest; his mother will show him how to please, and endow him with good manners. Thus home-bred boys are frank and truthful; they have none of the loutishness and contempt for girls, which belong to the schoolboy. They are brave because they have never been brutalised or unjustly punished by an irresistible power; they are open-minded, because they have seldom any reason for concealment; and their thoughts are rational, because they are in the constant habit of hearing rational conversation and opinions.

On the other hand, a boy of ten years old who is sent to a public school enters into a new world full of dangers. However carefully he may have been brought up it is almost impossible that he should escape from the thousand and one temptations which surround him. He is transferred from the care of watchful and intelligent kinsfolk to no real care but his own. He is probably birched for some fault which would have only called up a smile on his mother's lips and a dry word from his father, who would have both listened to an explanation, proving perhaps that the fault was no fault at all. From that time forth the boy feels that slyness and fibbing are his only ways of escape from punishment. He has commonly neither love nor respect for his masters who keep him at a distance; but he has a well-founded fear of them, and he soon becomes as full of tricks as a monkey. Among his school fellows are probably some of the little reprobates of the generation, the sons of careless or vicious parents, the children of vain, extravagant and dishonest persons. From them he gets all sorts of base and mean notions. He learns to look upon his father and mother as more living money boxes, from which he may lawfully pilfer, his sisters are milksops, and his brothers, if any family are fogies; and after having been fully impressed with these sound doctrines for half a year he comes home for the holidays as abominable a little creature as can well be imagined. There are a hundred pounds more or less to pay his tutor, some debts at the pastrycook and the fruiterers, some unnecessary new clothes to be bought for him and rather a stormy time of pocket-money wanted by the young urchin for what he calls his "subscription." On returning to his school he runs in debt for new hats, umbrellas, and tavern breakfasts; he has also an account or "chalk" at several public-houses for beer; and when next he comes home he asks for a boat, a set of cricketing bats and balls, together with other articles for his amusement which cost a considerable sum in hard cash. Complaints now begin to be heard about him among the servants. He is much too often on the stairs when his mother's maid is taking up the fine linen to her mistress's wardrobe, and on other occasions. He nails up the butler's pantry just before dinner, and ties a string above the area steps in such wise that the baker's boy shall fall headlong over it to the consternation of his cousin the housemaid. When his vacation is almost over he becomes melancholy, and persuades his mother to get him an extra week's holiday on a certificate from a medical man. At last he is got off, and seven pounds sixteen shillings which his father clearly remembers to have put in a drawer of his writing-desk for the gasman has unaccountably disappeared with him. His departure is also followed by the presentation of three hotel bills, and a long account for hired horses, including a brougham in which he has been driving about nowhere in the society of a personal friend, who is another boy aged twelve. Finally, a West-end jeweller calls one afternoon to inquire whether some articles of personal adornment, sent last week for approval on a written order from her ladyship have given satisfaction. Her ladyship has sent no written order, and yet the jeweller, on her request, fully shows a queer set of pothooks and hangers purporting to be an ill-spelled note, which may be thus described, bearing her name. That note was written by the public schoolboy in consultation with the personal friend who accompanied him with it in the hired brougham to the West-end jeweller, and the articles of personal adornment were subsequently pawned by them for eight guineas; whereas it seems that the jeweller values them at sixty. The affair must be hushed up. It is hardly worth while even to scold about it; but the boy's father does scold, and perhaps goes down to the public school to see into the matter, and find out if there is anything worse in the background, as commonly there is; but he will not hear anything of it, and his son will satisfy him by promises of amendment, because he does not know that the boy has become a sneak. After seven or eight years' public schooling, varied by divers pleasant incidents of this sort, the boy goes to a university, and the last state of that boy is worse than the first. At school he learnt little, at college he need learn nothing, and may spend his days at steeplechases, his evenings at taverns, with a trip to London now and then for a change. His college tutors do not look after him any better than his school masterdids, and they hardly know him by sight except when he is occasionally brought up to receive a reprimand supplied by a proctor. Finally, he leaves college or is expelled, as utterly worthless, ignorant, and dissolute man, in debt up to his ears and over them.

By this time, moreover, his education, first at a public school and then at a college, together with the incidental expenses arising out of it, will, from first to last, have cost his family a sum which, if invested and left to accumulate at compound interest, would represent at least ten thousand pounds on the day he attains his majority. Ten thousand pounds in Russian or American public securities will produce a safe income of five hundred pounds a year; and five hundred a year is a cosy bachelor's provision, which might have been put aside for him had he been brought up at home.

It remains to be considered whether parents desire that their children should be really educated, or whether they only intend to make a pretence of educating them. A public schoolboy, if exceptionally bright can do indifferent Latin verses at eighteen, though by the time he leaves college he has nearly forgotten even this useless accomplishment. He can row, play cricket, swim, and box, things he could have learned equally well among his neighbours in the country without being removed from home influence. Boys grow up as they are trained, and if we expect our sons to become honourable and upright men we should keep them from bad habits and bad examples. It never occurs to any of us to send a valuable horse to be ridden for a few years by a strange man; a sportsman who wants a good pointer breaks the dog himself; he does not put his pointer into a dog's home to be left till called for. And if we are afraid to confide our horses and hounds to other people, why should we trust our children with them? The case of schoolgirls is only a little worse than that of schoolboys. We cannot prudently get rid of our responsibilities towards our offspring by merely putting our hands in our pockets and then forgetting them.

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